

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ADMINISTRATION.

London, June 15. The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society has drawn the attention of the Colonial Office to allegations by ex officials and others with regard to the seizure of native lands for rubber estates, the destruction of native graveyards and improper treatment of the natives of North Borneo.

Lord Milner, replying, states that he does not consider the evidence adduced would justify him in interfering with the administration of North Borneo by the British North Borneo Company.

The Society comments that Lord Milner did not say that he was satisfied the allegations were untrue.

U.S. LABORITES.

FAVOUR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Montreal, June 15. Addressing the American Federation of Labour, Mr. Orden, fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress, advocated international organisation of the workers of the world in order to further their aims and prevent another world war.

Mr. Gompers declared that it was pitiable that the United States had not ratified the League of Nations and said if the League Covenant were submitted to the American people, with out-lying questions, it would be overwhelmingly adopted.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE SIAMSE PRINCE'S DEATH.

Singapore, June 16. The body of the Siamese Prince is being conveyed by train to Bangkok.

The funeral procession at Singapore started from Government House grounds, the route to the station being lined by men of the South Staffordshire Regiment.

SUGAR FOR POLISHMEN.

Singapore, June 16. A message from Batavia states that the British India Sugar Company at Soerabaya has sold many thousand tons of sugar to a Polish concern of which two representatives are in Java.

(Other Telegrams on Page 1 and 2.)

MARIE TEMPEST.

WARM WELCOME LAST NIGHT.

As was only to be expected, Miss Marie Tempest met with a most enthusiastic reception at the Theatre Royal last evening, when she opened her farewell visit. There was a large audience, among whom were His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stables and many of the Colony's leading residents.

Hongkong needed no introduction to Miss Tempest and when she stepped on the stage for the first time in the play there was quite a little demonstration of appreciation. The piece presented was "The Duke of Killcrankie," a delightful romantic comedy by Captain Robert Marshall. During the recent visit of the Company this play was given and proved a great success. There is no need here to go through the story of the piece, suffice it to say that charming little story was splendidly told and acted. Miss Tempest, as Mrs. Mulholland, did not have a part that calls for a great deal of effort but the incomparable manner in which a society widow protects her own reputation and at last consents to marry an impetuous and none-too-virile-minded M.P. was admired by all. Mr. Graham Browne impersonated the M.P., giving many clever touches to what is a rather uninspiring part. The central character of the Duke was in the hands of Mr. Roger Barry, who was just sufficiently robust in his interpretation. As Lady Henrietta Addison, whom the Duke incarcerates in his Scottish castle in order to force her to marry him, Miss Dorothy Hamilton was fine, and the remainder of the Company all helped to make a most successful and clever production. When the final curtains were lowered the whole of the principals had their bows to make, Miss Marie Tempest being given quite an ovation.

This evening the Company is giving "The Marriage of Kitty," which is a comedy in three acts. The visit is being given by the same Company.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR BUSINESS SITES.

ROBINSON PLANO CO. TO CLOSE DOWN.

Sometime in October of this year another local firm will have to close down because on the expiration of the lease of its premises, it has no place to move into. This is the Robinson Plano Company, which is advertising its goods for sale at cheap prices in an endeavour to clear its stock before transference to its branches in Shanghai and Singapore.

The building, which it shares in common with the Tabacqueria Filipina and other business offices, has been sold by the Land Investment Company to the Bank of East Asia which at present has its headquarters in what was formerly the Grand Hotel building, but will move into its new property as soon as alterations and other repairs have been completed. It is then intended that the ground floor of the building, at present occupied by the tobacco shop and the Robinson Plano Company, be taken over for its own use by the Bank, while the upper floors, improved and repaired, will be let out as business offices.

Meanwhile the Robinson Plano Company, in spite of a rigorous search, has been unable to secure a new shop which will suit the capacity of its business. There is thus no other alternative but to follow the example set by Fairall and Company, and close down.

Other firms affected by the change are still wondering where they can secure accommodation.

MR. NOEL BUXTON A LABOUR CANDIDATE.

By a majority of 103 votes in the North Norfolk Division Labour party has selected Mr. Noel Buxton as Parliamentary candidate for the division. Mr. Buxton, formerly unsuccessful

"BOY" SUMMONSES EUROPEANS.

PROSECUTION FOR ASSAULT FAILS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Pope, residing at No. 1, Morrison Hill Road, were to-day at the Police Court, before Mr. N. L. Smith, summoned by their "boy" for assault and for allowing their dog to bite him. The defendants entered a plea of not guilty.

Mr. Smith: You are both charged with assaulting him.

Mr. Pope: I simply picked him by his coat and put him outside.

Mrs. Pope: He was very insolent. The "boy" said that he was employed at the defendant's dressmaking establishment at Beaconsfield Arcade, and used to sleep at a cemetery at Morrison Hill. They owed him two months' wages. He had been in their employ for four months, and was, at the beginning, in receipt of a wage of \$10 a month. They paid him only \$6 on the last occasion, and as they refused to make up for the amount due to him he left their employ, and subsequently took out a summons against them for recovery of the sum. The case was settled by the Third Magistrate, who ordered the defendant to pay \$250 to him. At 6 p.m. on the same day, his mistress came to his quarters in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, and took him to her house, where he was questioned in regard to some missing clothing. She also took away with her from his quarters a blanket which belonged to him. Inside the house his mistress dragged him into the pantry and there questioned him. He was asked if his parents were alive, and a reply having been given in the affirmative, he was assaulted in a violent manner. His nose started to bleed, at which he was dragged into the bedroom, and there his mistress laid down the dog on him. His nose still continuing to bleed, he was led to the bathroom and there ordered to wash it at the tap. As he refused to comply with the command, she took upon herself to wipe it for him, but could not effectively obliterate the spots of blood which showed on his jacket. He was kept locked in the bathroom until the arrival of the husband, when he was again brought out and questioned. He was asked if his father was alive, and if so, whether his mother was still alive also. They would not believe him when he replied that they were, but recommended the assault on him.

Mrs. Pope said that she engaged the "boy" for \$10 a month but when she found that what he was able to do was not worth that sum, she reduced it to \$6, to which he was agreeable. On the day that he left her service a lot of things were missing from the house. She took a policeman with her when she went round to the "boy's" quarters, but on that occasion he was not there. She later again went to the cemetery, and got him to go with her to her house. She could not say to have brought the boy there by force, as when they were going up a slippery part of the hill, he offered his hand to conduct her. She did not assault him when they were in the house, despite his insolent behaviour.

The complainant denied that he had ever stolen anything from his mistress.

Mr. Pope said that a number of things had been stolen from the house, but they could not prove it against the "boy." When he returned home that evening, he noticed that the "boy" had marks of blood on his clothing, and concluding he had been giving trouble to his wife, he took him by the collar to the steps, and gently gave him a push. That was the last he saw of him, but as to the allegation that he threw the "boy" down the stairs, he did nothing of the kind. The "boy" himself ran down the stairs and turned a sort of somersault, when slipping, over the steps.

Mr. Smith discharged both defendants.

The complainant made an

EUROPEAN BANK'S LOSS.

SPECULATIVE COM-PRADORE DISAPPEARS.

It is reported that a European Bank with a branch at Shanghai has suffered to the extent of some nine lakhs of dollars through the actions of its "compradore." It is alleged that the "compradore" in question had been gambling in gold and sterling with an assumed name and when the loss grew to the figure of nine lakhs he left Canton. The security lodged by the "compradore" with the Bank is said to be only half a lakh of dollars.

HONGKONG GAOL.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol states:—The number of prisoners received into prison during the year and the corresponding number for the year 1918 were as follows:

	1919	1918
Convicted by Ordinary Courts	4,336	2,717
Convicted by Court Martial	12	18
Supreme Court: for China and Korea	5	3
Debtors	51	56
On remand or default of finding surety	808	793
Total	5,212	3,597

There was an increase of 1,635 on the total number of admissions as compared with the year 1918. There was an increase of prisoners convicted for larceny during the year under review, the number being 1,045 against 919 for the previous year.

One hundred and sixty-one juveniles were admitted during the year. In 47 cases corporal punishment was awarded. All of these, in addition to whipping, received sentences varying from 24 hours detention to 12 months hard labour.

The percentage of convicted prisoners admitted to prison with previous convictions recorded against them was 12.7 as compared with 12.6 for 1918.

There were 153 prisoners admitted who were convicted by the Police Court in the New Territories against 98 for the previous year (73 in 1917).

The following table shows the number of convicts in custody on the 31st December for the past 10 years, and the percentage of the total number of prisoners in custody to the estimated population in Hongkong:

Year	Number of convicts	Percentage of population
1910	205	.049
1911	241	.052
1912	232	.047
1913	253	.052
1914	216	.044
1915	213	.041
1916	203	.038
1917	209	.039
1918	224	.040
1919	259	.052

There were 723 punishments awarded for breach of prison discipline, as compared with 636 for the preceding year. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 3 cases for prison offences.

One hundred and fifty-five prisoners were whipped by order of Courts.

There were four escapes. Two officers were murdered by the escaping prisoners.

There were 19 deaths (11 natural causes and 8 execution). Long sentences, prisoners of good conduct are employed at industrial labour.

7,646,050 forms were printed and issued to various Government Departments and 33,952 books bound and repaired.

Pieces of clothing which the defendants still retained. His Worship gave the required order and assured the "boy" that he need have no fear of being assaulted when he called at the house, to claim his property. The "boy" not being reassured, sent a deputy to receive the articles as he was in fear of being assaulted.

KOWLOON NOTES.

(BY "THE FERRYMAN").

What has the Clerk of the Weather in store for us this week? I wonder—more rain and wind? The Tennis League fixture list has been badly interrupted by the atrocious week-end weather, but we have been experiencing of late. Last Saturday matches at all could be played.

For to-morrow there are some interesting ties to be played off in Kowloon. The K.C.C. have two matches on their own ground, the First Division team meets the Garrison, whilst the "B" team plays off the postponed fixture with Craigengower. For the second time this season, United Services and Club de Reorio meet, this time on the former's ground. In view of the narrow win of the Portuguese last time there should be a keen contest. The only other match in which Kowloon has an interest is that between Wizard and the United Services "B" team, on the former's courts.

Kowloon residents read with much interest the report on the housing problem laid before the Council members yesterday. They are particularly glad to note that the development of King's Park as a residential area is recommended, and they still have hopes that the military moles stabled on that fine site in Nathan Road will be compelled to make way for human beings.

But what they want to know most of all is when there is to be some definite action, instead of mere "recommending" and "proposing." Heaven knows that the acuteness of the housing problem so far as it affects Kowloon has been talked about long enough. Mr. Lowe or Mr. Holyoak might do worse than press for a Government statement as to when we may expect something to be accomplished.

I am gratified to see that the urgent necessity for a Kowloon Hospital is still being emphasised. Following the recent reference to the matter at the Sanitary Board meeting, Mr. Lowe has given notice of a question for the next Legislative Council meeting. We shall get that Hospital one day, no doubt.

But whilst Kowloon people are crying out for more houses and a hospital, big sums of money are being voted for improvement of motor roads. At yesterday's Council meeting it was stated that the cost of installing and tarring the road from Fanling to Castle Peak would probably be about \$136,000. As this road is only just over 16 miles in length, I can quite understand the Colonial Secretary describing the undertaking as "a very expensive business."

Then there was another vote of \$29,000 for widening and improving the road between Shatin and Taiipo, which involves the erection of a costly bridge.

I admit that these improvements are needed, but who will principally benefit by them? Those lucky people who own motor-cars. Why not first things first? We want houses, building with good approaches and a hospital more than we want improved motor roads, surely.

There's renewed activity on the new Kowloon Fire Station, after a lapse of several weeks. Now let's hope they'll get quickly on with the job and not have to stop again to alter the original plans.

There have been wild stories in Kowloon during the past week over an alleged gruesome murder. The rumour, most bruited about was that a foreign sea captain had murdered an amah, chopped her in pieces and then placed the remains in a wooden box, which was eventually smuggled away.

happened was that this foreigner gave his amah a good "blowing up" for some shortcoming, whereupon the latter created a terrible disturbance and accused the man of attempting to murder her. The Police investigated the matter and came to the conclusion that the amah was a trifle "potty."

People using the ferry to and from Kowloon have been warned by the display of big notices that they are not permitted to take dogs across the harbour. One dog-owner remarked to me, on this matter, that unfortunately his dog could not read and that it was in the habit of going to and fro on his own. One of these days it will get "pinched" by the Police, which will be rather hard lines on its owner.

I understand that this edict against dogs applies only to the genuine species, "Dirty dogs" may still come and go. But then,

WEST RIVER NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Three men were shot outside Kowloon Railway Station for robbery with violence on Tuesday.

At 5 p.m. Tuesday, the motor boat Tai Sz Yap was pirated and looted off Shaukei Island. This is within gun range of Kowloon and at the junction where vessels Kowloon-bound turn south and Wuchow-bound turn north. Not many years ago the pirates took the red lamp from Shaukei Island Lighthouse, falling other plunder.

The steamer Kwong-tai was released on Monday after being seized by the Customs for salt smuggling. She lay idle at Kowloon for three months.

The steamer Wah On, also seized for salt smuggling and released a few weeks ago, is now on the Canton-Wuchow run.

It is noticeable in passing along the West River how the birds have built their nests higher than usual. This is regarded as a sign of coming floods.

Dragon boats with 30 to 40 oars are to be seen patrolling Kowloon harbour keeping time to loud sounding gongs and tom-toms.

The strict vigilance kept by the Chinese authorities on salt smuggled to West River ports goes to show what could be done to rid this part of bandits and pirates, if as much attention were also put to that task. At Kowloon a patrol launch follows up the newly-arrived vessels and guards are placed on the beach to search passengers.

THE CORONET.

ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

Elsie Janis, one of the most versatile of cinema stars, has an appropriate role to fill in "Nearly a Lady," now being screened at the Coronet. The story deals with her adventures from the time when, as the unpollished girl in a rough ranching family, she is given an insight into the life of high society people through the visit of a certain British lord. It is then that she has difficulty in understanding why he eats with a fork instead of a knife, wears a "boiled" shirt and evening dress at the family meal, and how he manages to keep a monocle firmly fixed to his eye. The story teams with funny dialogue which makes an instant appeal to the audience. A very fine comedy which follows this production is "A Bedroom Blunder," when Mack Sennett's group of beauties make their initial bow to a Coronet audience. This excellent show is being continued to-night.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 3s. 8 1/2d.

MUSLIM RELIEF FUND.

FOR DISTRESSED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Mr. Nawab Khan, President of the Indian Muslim Society, forwards us the following list of subscriptions received in aid of the India Muslim Relief Fund for distressed Muslim women and children:

	Total
Abdoolah Ebrahim & Co.	\$300.00
Mr. M. H. K. Elias	25.00
Mr. Cassim Ahmed	20.25
Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse	30.00
C. I. E.	30.00
Mr. Ka Rim Din	30.00
Mr. Ojager Singh	14.00
Mr. Peet Eux	10.00
Unknown	10.00
Syed Nazim Ali	10.00
Mr. Nawab Khan	10.00
Mr. Dewa Singh	8.00
Mr. T. Hynds	5.00
Mr. K. H. Wills, D.S.T.	5.00
Mr. J. M. Gerrard	5.00
Mr. A. Rekl	5.00
Mr. M. Exner	5.00
Mr. H. Dixon	5.00
Mr. H. Patterson	5.00
Mr. W. Blackman	5.00
Mr. T. Murphy	5.00
Wassimull Assoomli & Co.	5.00
Wing On & Co.	5.00
Mr. J. Caygill	3.00
Mr. S. D. Mehal	3.00
Mr. R. C. Watt	3.00
Mr. T. F. O'Sullivan	3.00
Mr. Ng Chak Wing	3.00
Unknown	3.00
Mr. W. W. Cooper	3.00
Mr. Tang Tak-hung	3.00
Mr. G. H. Dhool	3.00
Mr. A. Mason	3.00
Mr. J. C. Zotosch	3.00
Mr. G. D. Mehal	3.00
Mehta & Co.	3.00
Mr. Miran Bux	3.00
Mr. Fazal Dad	3.00
Mr. Ghulam Nabi	3.00
Mr. Ho Cheuk Heung	3.00
Mr. Fatah Mohammad	3.00
Canton Nanyan Bros.	4.00
Mr. W. Davis	3.00
Mr. W. M. Mehal	3.00
Mr. Wong Po	3.00
Mr. Juman Khan	3.00
Mr. Kwong Sang Hong	3.00
Mercury Garage and Co.	3.00
Mr. Mian Gul	3.00
Mr. Hong Lai	3.00
Mr. A. R. Suffad	3.00
Mr. Natha Singh	3.00
Mr. T. M. Perpetuo	2.00
Mr. Khaw Mohammed	2.00
Mr. G. Willis	2.00
Mr. Shariff	2.50
Mr. Wong Cheuk Kai	2.00
Mr. Chan Kwok Ying	2.00
Mr. A. F. Osmond	2.00
Mr. Wong Kee	2.00
Mr. Mohammad Hussain	2.00
Mr. Ng Muk	2.00
Mr. Chen Kwong	2.00
Mr. H. W.	2.00
Mr. Wai Kai	2.00
Mr. Choon Lam	2.00
Mr. Tai On Chan	2.00
Mr. S. M. Abdulla	2.00
Mr. Wing Tai Chong	2.00
Miscellaneous	45.25
Total	\$635.00
Already acknowledged	1,012.00
Grand total	\$1,647.00
Since remitted	1,130.31
Balance in hand	\$516.69

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 3s. 8 1/2d.

THE WEATHER.

Barometer.—29.66. Temperature 2 p.m.—85. Humidity 2 p.m.—96.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS.

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THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hong Kong Telegraph.")
SCHOLARSHIP FOR PORTUGUESE.

Sir:—I crave the courtesy space in the columns of your valuable journal for the following information for the young of your colony and the schools in the community.
Our Association comes through this medium to offer a Scholarship for a course of 5 years study, a degree in either law, medicine, civil engineering in the Aurora University, Shanghai, for competition among the schools in your colony as well as Macao.

The course will be in the French language. The Scholarship does not cover board and lodging which are to be borne by the parents of the students.

The conditions governing the Scholarship and its award are as follows:

1st.—There is to be every year one or more Scholarships to be given to Portuguese students whose entrance examination shall show the best and most satisfactory results. The scholarship is to provide the student with the cost of a course of studies in the Aurora University.

The age limit of the student to be not less than sixteen and not over eighteen years.

The competition for the scholarship is open to all boys of Portuguese nationality, parentage or descent, in the Far East irrespective of what schools they come from or what religion they profess.

2nd.—All candidates presenting themselves for examination for this scholarship must be provided with a certificate from their schools certifying as to their qualification and character.

3rd.—After passing the entrance examination qualifying him to enter the University receiving the award and before he begins his course of studies, the student is required to sign a pledge to faithfully finish his course with all assiduity and perseverance.

His parents or guardian will also be required to give permission for their son or ward to enter the University and while there to undertake not to interrupt the course of his study but to encourage him to continue.

The student is further required to furnish the Board with a certificate of Baptism or Birth.

4th.—Should the reports of the Aurora University prove to be unsatisfactory the Board reserves the right to discontinue any scholarship awarded.

5th.—The annual entrance examination will take place at a date to be made known to all the schools by letter as well as published in the local papers.

6th.—The award of scholarship is vested in the Board.

In case there is any student in Hongkong or Macao wishing to compete, the Head Master of the school he is in is requested to forward the name of the scholar and his address to the Association. The examination papers will be sent to the School to which he belongs and the examination, with the proper guarantee, will be held in the school. The papers will have then to be forwarded to the Rev. Rector of the Aurora University, Rev. Father Y. Henry, S. J. Shanghai.

The examination for Shanghai boys will be held on the 30th June. I shall be pleased to give any other information to any one who may apply for it.

Thanking you for publishing this letter.—Yours etc.

C. E. de LOPIS E. OZORIO
Hon. Secretary Associacao Promotora Da Instrucao Superior dos Portuguezes, 21, Nanzing Road, Shanghai, 8th June, 1920.

MONEY ORDERS FOR CHINA.

The "Times" says:—A direct money order service is now in operation between this country and China, and it is possible to send money order remittances from the United Kingdom to any place in China. Hitherto money orders have been issued only for payment at a few places in China where there are British or Japanese Postal Agencies. The service through these agencies will continue for the present. In the new service the limit of amount for a single order is £20, and the poundage is 4d. per £1 or fraction of £1. A receipt for the amount paid in is handed to the remitter of a money order from the United Kingdom, and payment is made to the payee by means of a money order issued by the Chinese Post Office.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.
MAILS FROM LONDON.

London, June 16.
In the House of Commons Mr. Gresham Stewart affirmed that the slow and irregular postal service to China is inconveniencing British residents in China.
Mr. Hlingworth replied that improvements in the mail service via Suez had enabled him to provide a better service to China. Mails were now being sent out by the Peninsular packet via India each week except when there was a through service to China via Canada connecting with the Empress steamer on the Pacific. Mails were now arriving more regularly and more quickly. There was no immediate prospect of a direct weekly service to China, except by the two lines mentioned, but mails to China were already being conveyed regularly each week as far as Singapore via Bombay and Negapatam and communication between Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai was frequent.

CHINA'S FUTURE.
London, June 15.
The "Daily News" in a leader emphasises that a condition of China's assumption of her rightful place in the world is the healing of the breach between North and South and consolidation of a Central Government capable of commanding respect in North and South alike. It urges courageous, far seeing statesmanship on the part of Western nations, especially Britain, towards China and suggests remission of the remaining instalments of the Boxer Indemnity, the association of China with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as an equal partner, and that China should be welcomed not only to the Assembly but to the council of the League of Nations. It says nothing will more surely arouse China to her responsibilities and her nationhood than its recognition by the Western Powers.

WIRELESS OPERATORS STRIKE.
London, June 15.
The strike of maritime wireless operators was declared in operation from 11.30 this morning. The ostensible cause of the strike of wireless men is stated to be due to the action of Mardoni's instructing operators proceeding to ships for the purpose of signing on independent of whether the crew is signing on at the same time. The strike action consists of refusal to sign on for further seagoing service thus leading to a congestion of shipping as the Board of Trade regulations prohibit a ship above 1,000 tons from sailing without a wireless operator.

IRELAND'S TROUBLES.
London, June 16.
Excitement has been aroused by the re-arrest at Mullingar of two of the hunger strikers who were recently released from Galway prison. These are the first re-arrests of hunger-strikers.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY MARVEL.
London, June 16.
Madame Melba sang through a wireless telephone at Chelmsford and was clearly heard in Berlin and elsewhere on the Continent. A phonographic record was made in Paris.

ULSTER PARLIAMENT.
London, June 16.
The "Daily Chronicle" says the Government intends to establish the Ulster Parliament immediately the Home Rule Bill is enacted. It is believed the Ulsterites will acquiesce.

BARON FORSTER.
London, June 15.
The Rt. Hon. H. W. Forster, P.C., representative in Parliament of Sevenoaks, Kent, since 1892 and Financial Secretary to the War Office since 1915) has been created a Baron on his resignation from the War Office at the end of 1919.

BRITISH GASWORKERS' WAGES.
London, June 16.
The conference of gas owners and workers in London has ended in a complete deadlock and a national strike is threatened.

OBITUARY.
Paris, June 15.
The death is announced of Madame Rejane, the actress. Madame Rejane was born in Paris in 1857 and married M. Porel, the Director of the Vaudeville from whom she was divorced in 1905. She made her debut at Vaudeville in Revue des Deux Mondes in 1875. She subsequently gained world renown and toured America with remarkable success in 1895.

NOTICES.

END OF LEASE.

BARGAINS

IN

PIANOS

MUSIC & MUSICAL

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"HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

HOME CRICKET.

London, June 15.
Essex beat Derby by six wickets. In Derby's first inning Douglas took 8 wickets for 39 runs.
Lancs beat Notts by an innings and 63.
Hants beat Gloucester by an innings and 174. Hants in the first inning 507 for seven wickets and declared. Captain Ivo Barrett (of Shanghai) had 215, the highest individual score of the season. Middlesex and Yorkshire played a drawn match. Warwick and Surrey drew.

TURKS SHELL ISMID.

Constantinople, June 16.
Turkish Nationalists are shelling Government troops near Ismid. Hitherto the British have not been molested.

BIG MUNITIONS DEAL.

London, June 16.
The Anglo-French firm of Messrs. Pibet has purchased the whole of the surplus British ammunition in France at a price of two millions.

(Continued on page 2)

NOTICES



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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2)

U.S. REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Chicago, June 16.
The newspapers received the nominations with the usual partisan views, the Republican organs pointing out that the candidate has had an irreproachable character and record as a governor and legislator, while most of the Democratic newspapers declare him to be a colourless candidate without any important record of achievement. Meantime a definite statement is awaited from Senator Johnson whose supporters threat of a bolt from the Convention was almost precipitated.

Senator Harding's victory was greeted with a tremendous demonstration. The ballot for Vice-Presidential candidate resulted as follows: Coolidge 674, Senator Lenroot 146, Governor Allen 68, Senator Johnson 22.

Montreal, June 16.
Amid tremendous applause the American Federation of Labour adopted a report condemning the Republican Convention for turning its back on labour in the adoption of the platform. The report was presented by Samuel Gompers, who declared the Republican Party had proclaimed the denial of the right to strike as one of its greatest achievements. He denounced the omission from the Republican platform of Labour's proposals regarding the high cost of living and profiteering and declared the Mexican plank aimed at the undermining of the sovereignty of the Mexican people resulting in an exploitation of the people and the boundless resources of Mexico. Mr. Gompers announced that the identical demands which had been rejected by the Republicans would be submitted to the Democratic Convention.

SUGAR FAMINE THREATENED.

Washington, June 15.
It is understood that an embargo on the export of sugar is contemplated with a view to meeting a threatened famine of sugar.

Paris, June 16.
The Government has abandoned the scheme of requisitioning the whole of next season's home crop of sugar.

AMERICA CUP DEFENDERS.

Newport, June 16.
Resolute, defeated Vanitie at the sixth trial for choice of a defender of the America Cup in a thirty mile to windward and leeward course. She crossed the line with a broken topmast.

Vanitie beat Resolute for the third time by over four minutes besides Resolute's allowance.

NEW YORK POLICE SCANDAL.

New York, June 16.
Police Inspector Dominick Henry has been found guilty of perjury.

U.S. NAVY, MISHAP.

Philadelphia, June 16.
The United States Navy "Eagle" boat number 25 has capsized during a squall on the Delaware river. Seven of the crew are unaccounted for but forty-six officers and men have been picked up by a rescue boat. The cause is unknown.

DARK AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, June 16.
The gas and electric strikes are extending to allied industries. A number of factories and flour mills have been idled. The strike leaders have exempted hospitals. Fifteen thousand are already out of employment.

THE CRIMEA.

Constantinople, June 16.
General Wrangel is continuing his successful advance. He is at present occupying large territory in the Crimea and has hitherto captured numerous war material and a great quantity of grain.

BRITISH TURF.

London, June 15.
For the Hunt Cup the betting is: 17-2 Square Measure, 9-1 Monteith and Glimmerin, 10-1 Star Shot and Ugly Duckling, 100-7 Grand Court, 18-1 Paragon, 20-1 Cornsack, Violinello and Vizier, 25-1 Alaman, 33-1 Montefaro and Mount Royal, 50-1 Biwa, Illuminator and Vale Verdun.

WORLD-WIDE WASTE.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S
VIEWS.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Knebworth, said he was not going to talk about Ireland on that occasion, but everyone must express their horror and detestation of what was happening in that country—a state of things which was a scandal and a disgrace to the administration of justice in the British Empire.

He wished to say something on the question of high prices, which had been an evil to all sections of the community. The main cause, of course, was the waste resulting from the war. Some thought high prices were due to profiteering. He was quite satisfied that however great the evil of profiteering, it was responsible for only a comparatively small part of the rise. There had been an epidemic of extravagance all over the world. There was the grossest extravagance, not confined to one class, but extending over many classes in all countries.

Extravagance meant that human effort was being diverted from reproductive and remunerative exertion. There had been not only private extravagance. He was not disposed to criticize the Governments of the world very severely, but they had to get things, and generally that meant spending more than if they had greater freedom of action; but he was bound to say that he did not think extravagance had been sufficiently checked since the war. One form of extravagance was shown in the present glut of imported meat, which could not be consumed and was in danger of being utterly wasted. That was due to some miscalculation, and it was doubly bad at the time when the Government was preaching economy. Then, again, it was said that Poland was spending on military measures at the rate of eight times its annual revenue. That was a prodigious waste of money. The remedy for this was to get the nations back to a peace footing and the provision of some security against the disturbance of the peace of the world. This, it was hoped, would be accomplished by the League of Nations.

Another cause of high prices was the increase in the cost of production, which was the largest factor in the increase in wages. Unless we could put a stop to this there did not seem to be any reason why high prices should come to an end. One remedy was quite clear, and that was increase in production. The chief obstacle to increased production was industrial unrest; but that was not the only thing. There was great waste of power through discontent in the industrial world, causing diversion of energy from production. Employers and men were not working wholeheartedly together. That was the problem to which all should devote their attention.

Asked about his letter to Mr. Asquith at Paisley, Lord Robert said: "One disappointment of my life is that everyone apparently believes I am a liar. (Laughter). I wrote that letter for the reasons I expressed. Some people saw in it an immediately approaching alliance between Mr. Asquith and myself. I can assure you that that is not so. My object was to express my opinion that it was very desirable that a man of the Parliamentary ability and eminence of Mr. Asquith should find a place in the House of Commons. That was my only reason for writing that letter, and I am quite unrepentant for having written it."

FLYING THE PACIFIC.

FRISCO TO HONGKONG.

The preparations of the United States Navy to send two large flying-boats from San Francisco over the Pacific to Manila, and thence to Hongkong, a distance of 7,516 nautical miles, are now practically complete, says the New York correspondent of the Central News. Although great secrecy has surrounded the project, it is known that the seaplanes will be nearly twice as large as the "N.C.s" which participated in the Atlantic flight, and the enterprise has been made feasible through the inventive genius of the aeronautical engineer, Edson Gallaudet, who has succeeded in coupling three Liberty engines to one eighteen-foot propeller. Each machine will have altogether nine engines. There will be four stops, at Honolulu, Wake Island, Guam, and Manila, the first stage being a distance of 2,091 nautical miles.

NOTICES

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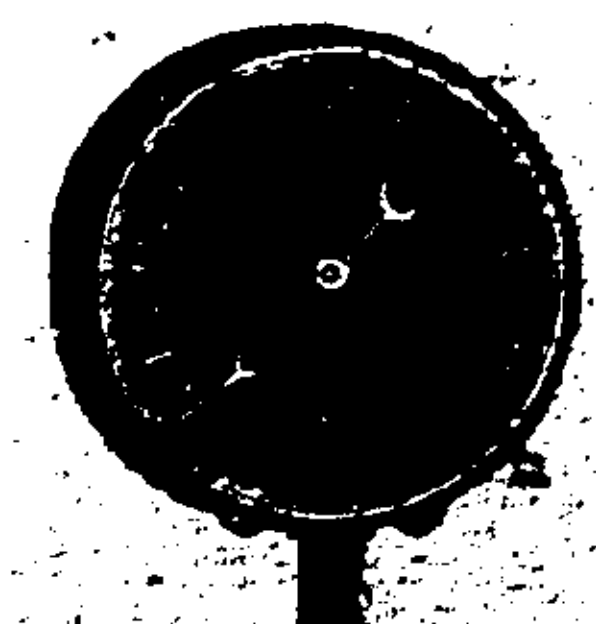
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DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

In the matter of the organization and membership of British chambers of commerce abroad, the Committee has been mindful of the value of similar bodies to our enemies during the late war, in moulding and swaying neutral opinion. It proposes that a uniform system of membership be adopted, so that the control of British chambers of commerce abroad should be in the hands of British merchants who, alone, would be eligible as full members. It is suggested that where more than one British chamber of commerce exist in a foreign country they should agree among themselves to submit to some unity of direction and should, if possible, be associated to this end. In order to maintain the independence of outlook of these bodies, the Committee is of opinion that they should not be subsidized. On the other hand, they should receive the assistance and support of his Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular representatives, and, in approved cases, should be

At a meeting of directors of the chief Paris and departmental newspapers, which was held recently it was decided unanimously, though there were three abstentions from voting, (1) that the selling price of each newspaper should be increased by 5 centimes from May 1, (2) that the price of subscriptions should be raised in the same proportion.

Many other mothers write in the same way telling how Baby's Own Tablets cured their infants, and young children of indigestion, simple fever, constipation, colic, wind, vomiting, diarrhoea and teething troubles. These Tablets are obtainable from chemists, or post free at 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong, 18th. June, 1920.

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THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

JAPANESE REVIEW OF BRITISH CONSIDERATIONS.

In the course of an editorial on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the *Osaka Asahi* says—

"It is curious that comments on the advisability or otherwise of the continuation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance have been largely made in Australia and in the United States up to the present. England remaining reticent on the subject. This curious phenomenon may be due to the diplomatic prudence characteristic of Englishmen, or it may be owing to the fact that the question is too obvious to admit of comment. Whatever may be the motive, it is our sincere desire to hear the unreserved British view of the matter.

"In considering the question, the fact must not be lost sight of that the diplomatic authorities of the British Government to-day are called upon to give as much attention to the opinions of the British Dominions as to that of Great Britain in formulating British diplomacy. In other words, the diplomatic authorities of England are not so much the directors of the diplomacy of the British Empire as the spokesmen of the wishes of the component parts of the Empire. It is well-nigh impossible for the British Government to ignore the intentions of Australia, Canada and India, which have their interest in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, in fixing its policy towards the renewal of the pact. With this fact before us, it is not altogether surprising that while the renewal of the Alliance is provoking much criticism in Australia the people of England observe a deliberate reticence.

"WHITE AUSTRALIA" PRINCIPLE.

"A writer to the *Full Morn'g Post*, an evening paper published in London, which is favourably disposed towards Japan, asks, as one of the conditions on which he thinks the Alliance shall be continued, whether Japan is willing to recognise the 'White Australia' principle? To this query Japan, which was the exponent of racial equality at the Peace Conference, must necessarily reply in the negative. Even though Japan has no practical step in view for giving effect to her policy for the destruction of the above principle, it is always necessary for Japan to file a moral protest against it. It is absurd that the Australians, because of their ambition to monopolise an extensive area capable of holding a population of 100,000,000 should regard the development of Japanese influence in the South Seas with a feeling of intense abhorrence. If the German colonies south of the equator pass under the mandate of Australia, the 'White Australia' principle will be extended to these islands, with the natural result that the scope of the free residence of the Japanese there will be much restricted. The writer of the letter to the *London Journal* points out the increase of Japanese immigrants to New Hebrides and other French possessions, as an illustration of Japan's dissatisfaction with the possession of the islands north of the equator, and in this connection it can only be said that the French people are not labouring under such strong prejudice as that with which the Australians are obsessed. An Alliance must stand on the mutual interests of the contracting parties, and therefore it would be a most disagreeable thing, if Japan could only main-

tain the Alliance with Britain by consenting to abandon not only her legitimate rights but ideas of racial equality which are upheld by the Chinese and Indians alike.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

"It appears that there is an increasing tendency among Australians, who are bent upon the vindication of the 'White Australia' principle to try to enlist the support of the Americans, who are similarly circumstanced, for their contentions. During the five years of the war, Japan has faithfully stood by the Alliance and protected single handed the lines of transport between Australia and India, on the one hand, and the European front, on the other, but these services rendered by Japan seem to be not enough to dispel the misgivings the Australians entertain regarding Japan. The large majority of the Australians would evidently prefer an Anglo-American Alliance or at least a concert of the two countries to the continuation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

"Referring to the attitude of the British Government towards America, her policy of promoting friendship with the United States, which may be traced to the time when Germany began to be a menace to Britain, has become very pronounced of late. The 'Anglo-Saxon Alliance' and the 'two English-speaking nations' are phrases which are constantly on the lips of British statesmen. The Irish Home Rule Bill was introduced by the British Government into Parliament chiefly through the impetus from the United States. It is also observable that the hesitation of the British Government to resort to the policy of armed repression of the Irish rebels, in deference to American opinion, has only tended to aggravate the serious situation in Ireland. In these days of prevalence of pro-American sentiment in England, it is inconceivable that the British Government should show any great enthusiasm over the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, before the American disposition on the matter is ascertained. It is superfluous to say in this connection that Japan's interests are not always at one with those of America.

THREAT THAT JAPAN MAY SECEDE.

"If the Prince of Wales had visited Japan on the occasion of his call at Hawaii on his way to New Zealand, the Japanese people would have felt great honour and pleasure, and such a visit would have deepened the faith of the Japanese in the Alliance. It is very often the case that the rulers or noble persons of Allied countries can effect much good by an exchange of visits, and moreover not a very great distance separates Hawaii and Yokohama. That the Prince of Wales did not visit Japan at the time may be due to a lack of effort on the part of the Japanese authorities, but at the same time it seems to reflect somewhat the indifferent attitude of the British people towards the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. In these days, the conclusion of an alliance between countries is impossible unless there exists a thorough understanding between the nations concerned, and, indeed, it may be said that the Alliance can show its real value only when the feelings and interests of the two nations are in perfect accord. As a matter of fact, the interests of Britain and Japan are not in agreement in many respects. If the Alliance is to continue in force only on paper, it is likely that the same result as the Triple Alliance witnessed in the secession of Italy will be brought about.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "LOWTHER CASTLE"

From NEW YORK

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 31st inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 10 a.m. by Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

BODWELL & CO. LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TYO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 24th June, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST HIXTON"

From LOS ANGELES via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday 24th June.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after 24th June will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

As Operators.
U. S. Shipping Board.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"DEUCALION"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 16th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 6th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

THE Steamship

"SATSUMA"

having arrived from New York via ports, on 12th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 18th inst. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within 30 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after June 19th 1920 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.
Operating Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1920.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MONTAGUE"

having arrived from Portland, Oregon via ports, on the 14th, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 19th by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after the 21st, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1920.

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This office is in charge of Gilbert L. Robinson, who comes to Shanghai with an intimate knowledge of manufacturing conditions and every facility of leading American Steel Manufacturers for assisting users of all iron and steel products.

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Inquiries should include exact specifications, giving quantities desired, particulars as to size, weight, packing, country of destination, etc., and purposes for which the materials are required.

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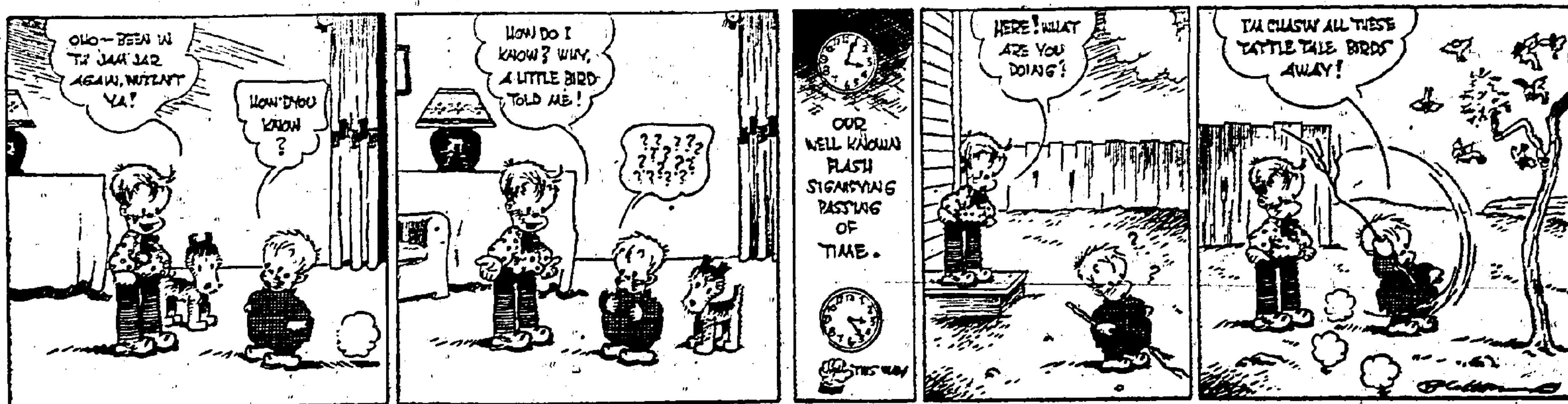
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1930.

HONGKONG'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

So vital has the matter of housing accommodation in Hongkong become that any official activity in the direction of alleviating the shortage has to be very heartily welcomed. Thus it is that we greeted with pleasure the publication of the report of the Public Works Committee on this matter which was laid before the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday and which contains several recommendations of great importance. Not the least interesting part of the report was that devoted to tables showing the number of new houses, as distinguished from re-erected houses, which have been built in the Colony during the ten years 1910 to 1919. Only 1,573 Chinese houses were built within that period and so small a number as 532 European houses were constructed. Of the latter one can safely assume that a fair proportion are now occupied by non-Europeans, and so it is easily possible to trace the cause of the present shortage, having regard to the fact that the Colony's increase in population has been very considerable during the decade under review. One usually computes the population at half a million, but it is estimated by those in a position to gauge matters fairly accurately that it is really nearer one million. Next year's census will be illuminating on this point.

The report dealt with Kowloon first, and it is a good example that we will follow. We believe that when the reclamations at Kowloon City, Shamshuipo and Tai Kok Tsui are completed there will be plenty of room for the erection of Chinese houses. Regarding European houses on the Peninsula we are told that provision had been made in the estimates for the erection of a number of houses on the eastern side of King's Park for the accommodation of members of the Civil Service or of the Naval and Military establishments. The provision may have been made but we have not yet seen any sign of the houses. We certainly hope that the Government will act upon the recommendation to provide additional sites for the General public on King's Park, even though it means doing away with the rifle range. Nothing has yet been said whether the Government has accepted these recommendations, and it would be interesting to learn how they are viewed. The King's Park suggestion follows closely the line which has been advocated by us and others for a long time past, as it would mean the opening up of an admirable area which would be easily accessible by a motor-bus or tramway system. It would take people more into the open but leave them still within easy reach of the ferry. There is one point in the recommendation that we should like to stress and that relates to the sites, when prepared, being made accessible by roads. That should be strictly carried out to the letter. We do not want to see the Government move in the matter simply to content itself with marking out suitable sites, but we want it to see the whole thing through. In the case of the Ho Mun Tin scheme the approaches to the little garden city have been and still are very much of a disgrace. There was nothing very definite or hopeful given out with regard to the big area in Nathan Road now occupied by the military, and largely used as stabling ground for mules, but it is so important a matter that we hope the Government will press the Home authorities for an early resumption. On the Hongkong side it would seem that plenty of provision is being made for the erection of houses of a type a little more expensive than those in Kowloon and we think this will meet the case if the land is made fairly cheap and if good facilities are providing for bringing the city within easy reach. The roads now being constructed on the hill-sides will bring a lot of land into use, but before one can expect houses to be built, there must be some better provision for quick travelling. The cable tramway at Wanchai Gap will do a lot to meet matters. In the whole of the report there is nothing said about a Government Hotel or flats in Kowloon and it would seem from the silence that is being maintained on the matter that it has completely fallen through. The money that was going to pay for it may not be available, and it is fairly common knowledge why.

It does seem that the Government is trying to do something to help residents out of a very trying situation, but it is a pity that so much time has been and is being wasted. There has been plenty of talking on the subject—in fact we think there has been too much. The whole of the recommendations now made ought to be adopted and carried out with dispatch because the matter is sufficiently serious to warrant no delay. The making of roads and the building of houses take time, but in Hongkong the time taken is far too long. Together with an application to this subject the Government should very seriously view the question of rentals to be charged because that direction, too, there is need for some protective action. The whole subject has been rightly termed "a problem" but men have faced and met far larger ones with success.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE OFFICIAL WAY.

There seems to be something in official mentality which precludes the giving of a direct answer to an ordinary, plain question. We had a case in point at yesterday's Legislative Council, when Mr. Holyoak put a number of queries to the Government, two of which dealt with hospital matters. Mr. Holyoak asked whether it was not a fact that "Lyceum" was purchased by the Government for the express purpose of turning it into a maternity annex of the Victoria Hospital, and if so, why it had not been put to that use. No answer was given to this double-barrelled question, excepting a statement by the Colonial Secretary that a Committee had been appointed to consider and report upon the matter of arranging and enlarging Victoria Hospital, with the adjacent house, "Lyceum," for the purpose of providing accommodation for maternity cases. Now, why should the Government almost invariably "hedge" and "quibble" when a question is addressed to it? The house in question either was or was not bought by the Government for use as a maternity annex, and the Colonial Secretary could easily have given either a direct negative or affirmative reply to the query. Government officials always appear to be on the defensive when questions are put to them in Council. This is altogether wrong. Government officials are the servants of the public, and the latter are entitled to unambiguous replies when questions are put by their representatives. It doesn't take a Committee of five men to tell us the purpose for which the Government purchased this particular house. We hope Mr. Holyoak will not be put off with this typically worded Government answer, but that he will press for a definite reply at the next meeting.

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION.

There was more alcoholic liquor consumed in Hongkong last year than the year before. This was especially the case in European liquor, the duties from which were nearly \$17,000 above the returns for 1918. As to the cause of that, nothing is said in the report of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, from which these figures are gleaned, the only observation on the point being that "the local consumption of European liquors showed a general increase during the year." The teetotal faddists will probably jump at the conclusion that the craving for intoxicants is increasing, but seeing that the increase in duty receipts is less than \$17,000 on a total yield of over \$215,500 from European liquors, the inference would probably be all astray. More Chinese may be taking to European intoxicants, but the most likely explanation is that the population of the Colony has grown and that the consumption of liquor has naturally increased as a result. It may be of interest to the curious to know that the most popular drinks were ale, beer and stout, of which 24,014 gallons were consumed in the Colony during the year, whilst whisky is represented by a figure of 15,671 gallons.

THE HOME MAILS.

It is satisfactory to note that Mr. Gersbom Stewart, every now and again raises in Parliament questions of distinct interest and importance to this Colony. He has just been bringing to the notice of the Postmaster General the inconvenience caused by the slow and irregular mail service from Home. Mr. Illingworth's reply reads very nicely (you will find it in our earlier telegrams), but the arrangements he speaks of do not work quite so well as one might be led to expect. He mentions a regular weekly mail by P. and O. steamer excepting when there is a through service to the East via Canada connecting with the Empress and other boats. Well, we should never have known of these things had he not told us, for P. and O., Empress and Pacific Mail boats come and go and yet we look in vain for Home letters. The whole thing seems to have been badly bungled somehow, and meantime business suffers and private correspondence is indefinitely hung up. So far as regularly of mail delivery goes, we might just as well be living in Thungabaski as in Hongkong.

DAY BY DAY.

FIVE THINGS ARE REQUISITE TO A GOOD OFFICIAL—ABILITY, CLEAN HANDS, DISPATCH, PATIENCE AND IMPARTIALITY.

Mr. R. H. Kestwell, the Manager of the Hongkong Mercantile Co., Ltd., returned to the Colony to-day.

Yesterday's health return shows two cases of plague (one fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria. All were Chinese.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 5th June, amounted to 78,531 tons and the sales during the period, to 65,334 tons.

Mr. A. Stroh, manager of the Russian Grand Opera Company, is passing through by the "Nellor," bound for Singapore, where the Company now is. A new season is to be opened in Java, commencing on June 23th.

Orders for Cadet Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, by Lieut. A.O. Brown, state:—Parade-Bathing.—Lunch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 5.15 p.m. and call at Kowloon ten minutes later.

A coolie who happened to be in the way when a bale of cotton weighing 400 pounds went down one of the concrete chutes in the Kowloon Godowns had to be removed to Hospital yesterday suffering from a number of injuries which he received.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Zoroastrian Charity Fund, \$100; Great Northern Telegraph Co., \$50; Eastern Ext. A. & C. Telegraph Co., \$50; Jordan, Forsyth, Grove and Aubrey, \$50.

To-morrow's Pictorial Supplement will be full of much local interest. It will include a picture of the official landing of the Crown Prince of Rumania, a group taken at the wedding of Mr. H. Krebs and Miss Wager, a photograph of the Sergeants of the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, and a portrait of the late Mr. G. W. Gegg. Photos of a few of the principal ladies of the Humphrey Bishop Company will also be shown.

The mistresses of four cargo boats were charged before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., by Junk Inspector Rochs for anchoring in the Southern fairway, thus obstructing the free access of other vessels at 6.30 p.m. yesterday. Defendants pleaded guilty. Commander Beckwith remarked that the obstruction of the fairway since last year had not been taken much notice of, and he gave strict orders to the junk inspectors to see to this in future. He fined the mistresses \$10 each, or 14 days' hard labour, and warned them that if they were again brought before him he would punish them more severely.

RETURN OF MARIE TEMPEST.

Miss Tempest has a remarkable knowledge of modern literature. She will turn from the English writers to the Continental with a freedom of mind and catholicity of taste that are amazing. She knows Europe, its pictures, its statuary, and its Cathedrals. "I always envy one who is making a first visit to Venice," she says, "but I think of all the cities, that London is the most fascinating, for those who are prepared to love it. I can never be away from it long without I feel it call—the murmur of the traffic, and the scent of the parks. Rural England too is so beautiful. I know that the exiled Britisher can never forget the wonderful old Homeland of our race." Mr. Graham Browne, leading man to Miss Marie Tempest, jumped into immediate popularity in Hongkong. He has a delightful little comedy touch. Whence comes it? Truth to tell, his mother was Irish. Can a light comedian be named who hadn't a rich strain of Irish blood or French?

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

A CANTON MANIFESTO.

Below is a Manifesto, issued by the Military Government of the Republic of China, which has been sent us for publication.

Canton, June 15th, 1930.

It is three years now, since the South-western Provinces declared their Independence and the Navy came over to join hands with them. During these three years, China has been suffering from a civil strife, involving great loss of life, property and wealth. And all this has been done for the sake of defending the Constitution and saving the country.

The Constitution must be defended because Tuan Chi-jui is destroying it: the country must be saved because the Anfuites, whom Tuan Chi-jui is the principal leader, are bartering away its sovereign rights. Therefore, there is no hope of success in defending the Constitution, unless Tuan Chi-jui is put out of power; and no hope of success in saving the country unless the Anfu Party is dissolved. Accordingly, the South-western Provinces and the Navy seceded from the Peking Government and established an independent Government in Canton under the title of "The Military Government of the Republic of China" in order to achieve their patriotic aim of defending the Constitution and saving the country.

But, relying upon the help that they have secured from an outside state, Tuan Chi-jui and his Anfuites are determined to crush the South-western Provinces by superior military force. This is why they are putting every obstacle in the way of peace, though, in order to deceive the world, their lips are full of peace talk. The one fact that Wang Yi-tang, Speaker of the illegal Anfuite Parliament in Peking, was appointed Chief Peace Delegate for the North in place of Chu Chi-chien after peace negotiations had already been opened for more than four months, sufficiently shows that Tuan Chi-jui and his Anfuites have no desire for peace but are still as sanguine as ever for war.

Now, among those crying against Tuan Chi-jui and his Anfuites, no one has cried louder and more bitterly than Sun Yat-sen: among those refusing to recognize Wang Yi-tang as Chief Peace Delegate for the North and calling for his removal, no one seems to have taken a firmer attitude than Tang Shao-yi. But both Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yi have now suddenly changed their mind and assumed a very different attitude. Sun has allied himself with Tuan Chi-jui and is doing his utmost to flatter him; Tang Shao-yi has joined hands with Wang Yi-tang and is eager to do him homage. To those who look at Sun and Tang when they are wearing their masks, this news must appear surprising and startling. But by us, who know these two men well in their naked form, such an attitude on their part has, for some time past, been expected. Between Tuan Chi-jui and Wang Yi-tang on one side and Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yi on the other, secret agents have, during the past six months, frequently gone forward and backward, personal views have been exchanged and conditions, conducive to the private interest of both sides, have been agreed upon, which have more than once leaked out through the native Press in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Hongkong. According to these conditions, the present President, Hsu Shih-chang, is to quit and Tuan Chi-jui to be elected to fill his place; Wang Yi-tang to be Premier; Tang Shao-yi to be Minister of Foreign Affairs; Tang Chi-pao to be Inspector-General for the three provinces of Yunnan, Szechuen and Kweichow; Wu Ting-fang's son, Wu Chao-chu, to be Minister to Washington; while Sun Yat-sen is to receive eight hundred thousand dollars per annum, to stay abroad and to keep quiet.

These facts account for the sudden change of attitude on the part of Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yi and their adherents. And these facts also account for the reason why, about five months ago, Tang Shao-yi wired to Canton, suggesting that the Military Government should waive its demand for the publication of all the secret treaties which Tuan Chi-jui and his Anfuites had made with Japan and that only one thing should be demanded as a condition for the resumption of negotiations for peace with the Northern Peace Delegates, namely, the cancellation of

the Military Pact. But the Military Government was not satisfied with this one condition: it wanted one more, namely, the recall of the Anfuite, Wang Yi-tang, and the appointment of a more acceptable person to take his place as Chief Peace Delegate for the North. This additional condition, however, was offensive to both the party represented by Wang Yi-tang and the party represented by Tang Shao-yi, as it practically amounted to the nullification of the secret arrangement already come to between them; for if Wang Yi-tang be removed and a new man appointed in his place, that new man might be some one, who does not belong to the Anfu Party. And in that case he would most likely refuse to abide by the secret conditions above referred to.

After this, Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi and Wu Ting-fang were determined to usurp the power of the Military Government to enable them to carry out the secret arrangement they had made with the Anfuites. But the power of the Military Government could not be usurped unless Tsen Chun-huan, Lu Yung-ting, Lin Pao-yi and Mo Yung-hsin were overthrown. Therefore, they sent their secret agents, Kuo Tung and Wang Nai-chang, to Yunnan to make arrangements with Tang Chi-yao to have their scheme carried out; and Tang Chi-yao readily consented to co-operate with them because he was so pleased with the idea that he had already long cherished that he was to be made Inspector-General for the three provinces of Yunnan, Szechuen and Kweichow. At that moment there were two divisions of Yunnan troops in Kwangtung under the command of General Li Kan-yuen, who, though being a native of Yunnan, was loyal to the Military Government. Fearing lest General Li Kan-yuen would not obey orders, if called upon to attack the Kwangsi troops in Kwangtung, who were supporting the Military Government, General Tang Chi-yao issued an amandate, removing General Li Kan-yuen from his command and putting General Li Lieh-chun in command of the Yunnan troops. But General Li Kan-yuen refused to hand over his command to General Li Lieh-chun, thereupon, declared war upon General Li Kan-yuen, and fighting between them followed, in which General Li Lieh-chun was defeated and would certainly have lost his life, had not Tsen Chun-huan gone to the scene of battle in Shaohow to protect him and bring him safely back to Canton.

Owing to the complete failure of their plot and fearing of its being discovered by the Military Government at any moment, Wu Ting-fang and his son, Wu Chao-chu, secretly quitted Canton during the absence of Tsen Chun-huan in Shaohow, carrying away with them all the public funds in Wu Ting-fang's trust, as Acting Minister of Finance in the Military Government; and, for the same reason, Tang Shao-yi sent word to those members of the old Parliament, who were siding with him, to go to Shanghai, believing that, with the secession of Wu Ting-fang and these members of the old Parliament, the Military Government would come to an end. But, to their great disappointment, with the single exception of Yunnan, all the provinces in the South West remain loyal to the Military Government and still obey its mandates.

But, in order to deceive the world and to cover their own crimes, Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi, Wu Ting-fang and Tang Chi-yao recently issued a manifesto, in which they praise themselves and lay every crime at the door of the Military Government; in which they still claim to be Administrative Directors, though with the only exception of Tang Chi-yao, the positions of Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ting-fang and Tang Shao-yi as Administrative Directors in the Military Government, were cancelled by the old Parliament, assembled in extraordinary session on the 4th of May 1920, in which they attack the Military Government on the "so-called five articles," though these five articles were suggested and offered to the Military Government for consideration by a third and neutral party, who is anxious to see the restoration of peace; in which they declare that "poppy is widely cultivated" in the North West, though, as a matter of fact, poppy is widely and densely cultivated only in the province of Yunnan, which is governed by Tang Chi-yao, one of the four signatories to the manifesto above referred to; in which they assert that

KAILAN MINE STRIKES.

EXAGGERATED STORIES.

We are informed that the accounts of strikes at the Kailan Mining Administration mines in the Kaiping basin, near Tongshan, have been greatly exaggerated.

At three different mines there have been minor strikes during the last three weeks. Two of these were settled immediately and one, at Tongshan mine, lasted nearly one week.

Some of the demands put forward were of a wild nature, but on each occasion the men returned to work on the promise that reasonable cause of complaints would be redressed.

The last strikers returned to work on the 12th inst. and since then a record output has been obtained.

"gambling dens are in evidence in every street", though, as known to every Cantonese, gambling, which was abolished by Tsen Chun-huan in Canton previous to his departure in shame and disgrace, after he had failed to take the city by bombardment for a whole night; in which they claim themselves to be the Military Government, though the only province in the South West that is supposed to be on their side is Hunnan; and in which they claim that "the provinces of Yunnan, Szechuen and Kweichow still follow the lead of Tang Chi-yao," though recent events show that, on account of Tang Chi-yao's disloyalty to the Military Government, and of his latest intrigues against Szechuen, his most intimate friend, General Ku Pin-chien, Commander-in-Chief of the Yunnan troops in Szechuen, has sent out a circular telegram from Suifu in Szechuen, denouncing Tang Chi-yao's inconsistent and selfish conduct and declaring that he has severed all connections with Tang Chi-yao. All this is an accurate statement of facts, which is capable of bearing investigation.

Now, while the Military Government is anxious for the restoration of peace, it hesitates to negotiate peace with any Anfuite like Wang Yi-tang, for it is convinced that, if peace is made through such an Anfuite, the Anfu influence cannot be got rid of, or reduced to any satisfactory point. But, if the Anfu influence is allowed to remain, neither can the Constitution be defended, nor can the country be saved from destruction. Therefore, the Military Government has dismissed Tang Shao-yi from his position of Chief Peace Delegate for the South and has declared that any arrangement secretly made between him and the Anfuite Wang Yi-tang shall have no effect; and has appointed Wen Tsung-yao to the position of Chief Peace Delegate, who will open negotiations for peace with the North, as soon as the Peking Government recalls Wang Yi-tang and appoints an acceptable person to be its Chief Peace Delegate.

This manifesto is issued and circulated to give the world a true description of the situation in China, and to correct the false statements of Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi, Wu Ting-fang and Tang Chi-yao, in the manifesto that they issued and circulated on the 3rd of June 1930.

TSEN CHUN-HSIAN.

Chief Administrative Director.

LU YUNG-TING.

Administrative Director, Minister of War, and Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

LIN PAO-YI.

Administrative Director, Minister of the Navy, and Military Governor of Fukien.

WEN TSUNG-YAO.

Administrative Director, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chief Peace Delegate.

HSIUNG KEH-WU.

Administrative Director, Military Governor of Szechuen, and Acting Civil Governor of Szechuen.

Note.—The name of the other Administrative Director, Lin Hsien-shih, Military Governor of Kweichow, is omitted because his representative has not yet arrived in Canton.

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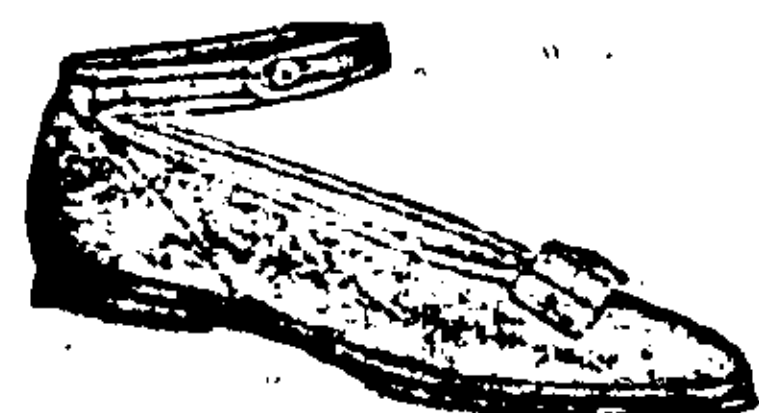
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SIR J. SIMON ON PROFITS DUTY.

INCITEMENT TO EXPENSIVE LITIGATION.

Sir John Simon, addressing a large meeting at Newcastle said he avowed himself a wholly unrepentant Liberal convinced that there was important and urgent work for Liberalism, and satisfied that all who held the Liberal faith ought to reject the invitation to merge themselves in a predominantly Tory combination.

He noticed that Mr. Bonar Law, speaking about rearrangement in the Coalition party, was good enough to observe that things could not go on quite as they were. The great injury done at the last general election was that it caused vast masses of people to believe there was no difference between Liberals and Tories. The whole Peace Treaty had been distorted by the promises of the general election which made punishment of war criminals and the exaction of unmeasured indemnities appear to be the most important objects of the peace; whereas, fundamentally, the things which the peace had to do sooner or later was to rebuild the shattered fabric of Europe so that the trading machine might move again. We could neither expect settled Government nor a secure peace until a further effort had been made to produce that reconciliation and adjustment between the different populations.

In regard to finance, the Liberal view was distinct from the Conservative and Labour views, which did not take the same pride in promoting economy. It was clear that many of those speaking in the name of Labour in the House of Commons took the view that an immense outpouring of public money did comparatively little harm, so long as the money in substance trickled down and reached the pockets of the labouring class. He denounced that as a fallacy. The whole community was injured by extravagance, and none more so than those who lived in humble homes.

The excess profits tax was not a well-devised tax. It operated with great inequality and unfairness as between different firms and enterprises, and especially now that the war was over, it was calculated to peralise in a way which was most undesirable the young firm which was newly started and was trying to develop. Another thoroughly bad feature was that it encouraged unnecessary and wasteful expenditure. The result, incidentally, was that a great many people went in for expensive litigation who would not otherwise have done so, because they knew it would go down as one of the expenses of their business.

"I know what happens in litigation," said Sir John. "More than once I have strongly advised people that I did not think their case was one which was likely to win. The answer I got from the man who pays excess profits duty was, 'Oh, don't distress yourself about that, sir; it is not going to cost as much as you think.' (Laughter.)

Speaking later as a guest of the Newcastle Liberal Club, Sir John Simon declared that of all public men now living Mr. Lloyd George was the one who most needed the steady effect of a following and a party based upon some consistent principle.

PRESS AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. J. L. Garrison, in a lecture on "The Press and Foreign Affairs," to students qualifying for a diploma in journalism at the London University, said that everything in the world had changed. They found 12 absolutely new States on the map of Europe and half-a-dozen others, were so reshaped that they were practically new. The war had taught them nothing if not that the responsible function of the journalist who wrote about foreign affairs was most grave. They needed more men of capacity on the Press; they were waiting for them, but they must be men of real capacity. The world they had to deal with was a plastic mass and the moulding of the influences for good or evil would depend largely on the handling of foreign affairs by the Press of every nation.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A new entry on the menu is forecasted by the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Development of the Falkland Isles. It recommends experiments in the utilisation of whale meat as food, and suggests that samples should be sent to London in cold storage to test the opinion of the meat trade and the public. In this matter New York has been ahead of us, for whale meat began to be served in the restaurants of that city years ago. The American Bureau of Fisheries has been carrying on quite an active propaganda of late years for the addition of unfamiliar fish to the normal diet. Tulefish, sablefish, burbot, and bowfin are among the new delicacies which it has introduced to the notice of the consumer. Perhaps its greatest success has been in the popularising of the spiny dogfish, which, under the more attractive trade name of grayfish, has quickly won a place in the food market.

In the earlier days of his career the late Sir T. W. Russell "devilled" industriously for Mr. Chamberlain, and on one occasion was able to give his leader valuable matter at an opportune moment. Mr. Dillon had brought against him a quotation from an old speech declaring that when the Irish Parliament came into its own the Royal Irish Constabulary, who had proved themselves enemies of the people, would be "remembered." Mr. Dillon explained that the speech in question had been delivered under the stress of emotion aroused by the "massacre" at Mitchelstown, which Mr. Gladstone had urged all Liberals to "remember." Unhappily for Mr. Dillon, a lightning visit to the House of Commons Library enabled Mr. Russell to discover that the speech to which exception had been taken was delivered on December 3, 1886, whereas the Mitchelstown "affair" did not take place till nine months later, and Mr. Chamberlain quickly made damaging use of the discrepancy.

The state of affairs in which it comes about that an archbishop can confer a medical degree is one result of our unwritten and therefore elastic Constitution. Changes in such a Constitution, being opportunistic, tend to alter one part of the Constitution without altering another—which in consequence ceases to perform its functions, or to leave unaltered powers which may be revived, as in the present instance. Usually such a revival causes trouble. In the case of Mr. Barker, however, it is hard to see why the medical profession cannot avail itself of his offers of instruction, since medical students are instructed in several subjects, such as chemistry and botany and even in some cases zoology and physiology, by men who are not medically qualified. The fact that Mr. Barker's teaching might conflict with orthodox surgery presents no serious obstacle. There is one famous northern university with two professors of surgery each of whom systematically ploughs the candidates trained by the other.

Mr. Oscar Underwood, whose election as leader of the Democratic party in the Senate is thought likely to affect the future discussions of the Peace Treaty, was a candidate for the Presidential nomination at the Convention of 1912. The speech in which Mr. W. B. Bankhead proposed him for that honour was a typical example of American political oratory. "He is a man," declared his eulogist, "who in moral action is bound by duty and decorum; in intercourse by gentleness and candour; in victory by modesty and magnanimity; in action by prudence and courage; in government by the Constitution and law. He can counsel without haughtiness and reprove without scorn. He fears no man's censure, but inspires every man's respect. Knowing him blameless in his private life, invulnerable in his record of long public service, imperturbable in action, and impregnable in honour, Alabama presents for the Presidential nomination the name of Democracy's real leader and best asset, Oscar W. Underwood." After this glowing tribute it seems almost unkind to record the fact that Mr. Underwood obtained only 117 votes out of 1,086.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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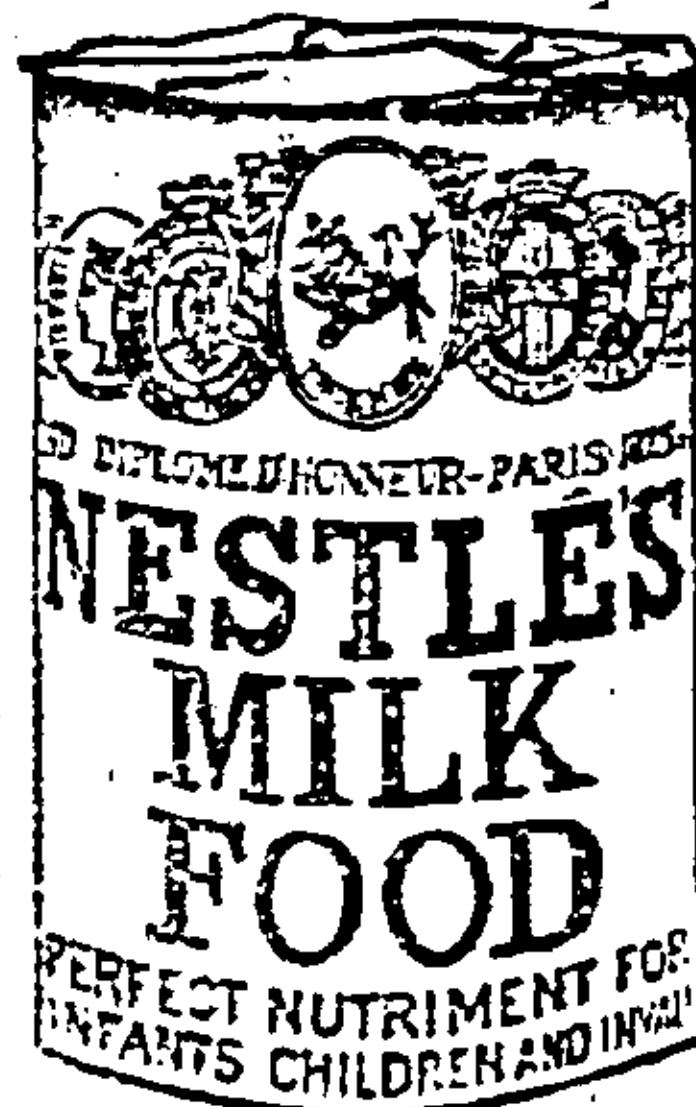
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**SAILINGS
HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER**

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moj) Kobe & Yokohama)

FROM	DATE	DATE
STEAMERS. HONGKONG. VANCOUVER.		
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Monteagle	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Empress of Russia	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Monteagle	Dec. 15	Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe and America, Japan, and the Pacific Coast, and to the United States, Canada, and the West Indies, are carried by the Empress of Russia, Empress of Japan, Empress of Asia, and Monteagle. Freight rates and particulars apply to the Pacific Coast and the United States, Canada, and the West Indies. Through bills of lading issued to all ports of call in the United States, Canada, and the West Indies. Passage rates and particulars apply to the Pacific Coast and the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
PERIA MARU	9,000	5th July.
KOREA MARU	2,000	14th July.
YOKO MARU	2,000	11th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	2,000	10th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	2,000	6th Sept.

* Calling at Kobe. * Omitting call at Shanghai.

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BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUITOQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,500	13th July.
AKIO MARU	17,500	9th Sept.
SHIYO MARU	17,500	9th Nov.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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DOLLAR LINE.

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VANCOUVER.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
"GRACE DOLLAR"	... AUG. 3RD.
"MELVILLE DOLLAR"	... SEPT. 17TH.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	... OCT. 9TH.

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GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 793.
THIRD FLOOR. "792."

SAN FRANCISCO.

U.S.S.B.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
"WEST HARTS"	... JULY 10TH.
"HIGHO"	... JULY 10TH.
"WEST IRA"	... JULY 15th.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,

Tel. 793 & 792 Gen. P. O. Bldg.
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SAMARANG**

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Tel. 792 RAY E. GUNN Gen. P. O. Bldg.
793 Manager.

SAILING DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Mitsuki M. O. S. K.	June 18
Nellore P. & O.	June 18
Crosskeys A. L.	June 18
Siberia M. T. K. K.	June 18
Nile C. M. Co.	June 19
Toyooka M. N. Y. K.	June 20
Perla D. & Co.	June 20
Maquan F. W. Co.	June 20
Taraga M. N. Y. K.	June 21
Iconium A. L.	June 22
Waban A. L.	June 23
Tango M. N. Y. K.	June 23
E. Trader S. & D.	June 23
Amazon M. O. S. K.	June 26
Inaba M. N. Y. K.	June 27
Africa M. O. S. K.	June 28
Wytherville A. L.	June 29
Tajima M. N. Y. K.	June 30
Kawachi M. N. Y. K.	July 1
Cadaretta R. D. Co.	July 1
Karmala P. & O.	July 1
Katori M. N. Y. K.	July 2
Maquan F. W. Co.	July 3
Abercos A. L.	July 4
Madras P. & O.	July 4
Katori M. N. Y. K.	July 4
Kashima M. N. Y. K.	July 4
Deccalion B. L.	July 5
Perla M. T. K. K.	July 8
Tokiwa M. N. Y. K.	July 9
Kamo M. N. Y. K.	July 9
Higho R. D. Co.	July 10
West Ira R. D. Co.	July 10
Kathlanha B. L.	July 10
West Harts R. D. Co.	July 10
Himalaya M. O. S. K.	July 11
Perla D. & Co.	July 11
Himalaya M. O. S. K.	July 11
Endicott A. L.	July 16
West Montoli L. A. Co.	July 17
Arizona M. O. S. K.	July 17
St. Albans P. & O.	July 20
Nikko M. N. Y. K.	July 21
China C. M. Co.	July 22
West Ivan F. W. Co.	July 25
Pawlet A. L.	July 25
Lowther C. D. & Co.	July 25
Grace D. R. D. Co.	Aug. 3
Mexico M. O. S. K.	Aug. 8
Siberia M. T. K. K.	Aug. 10
Teoyo M. T. K. K.	Aug. 11

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

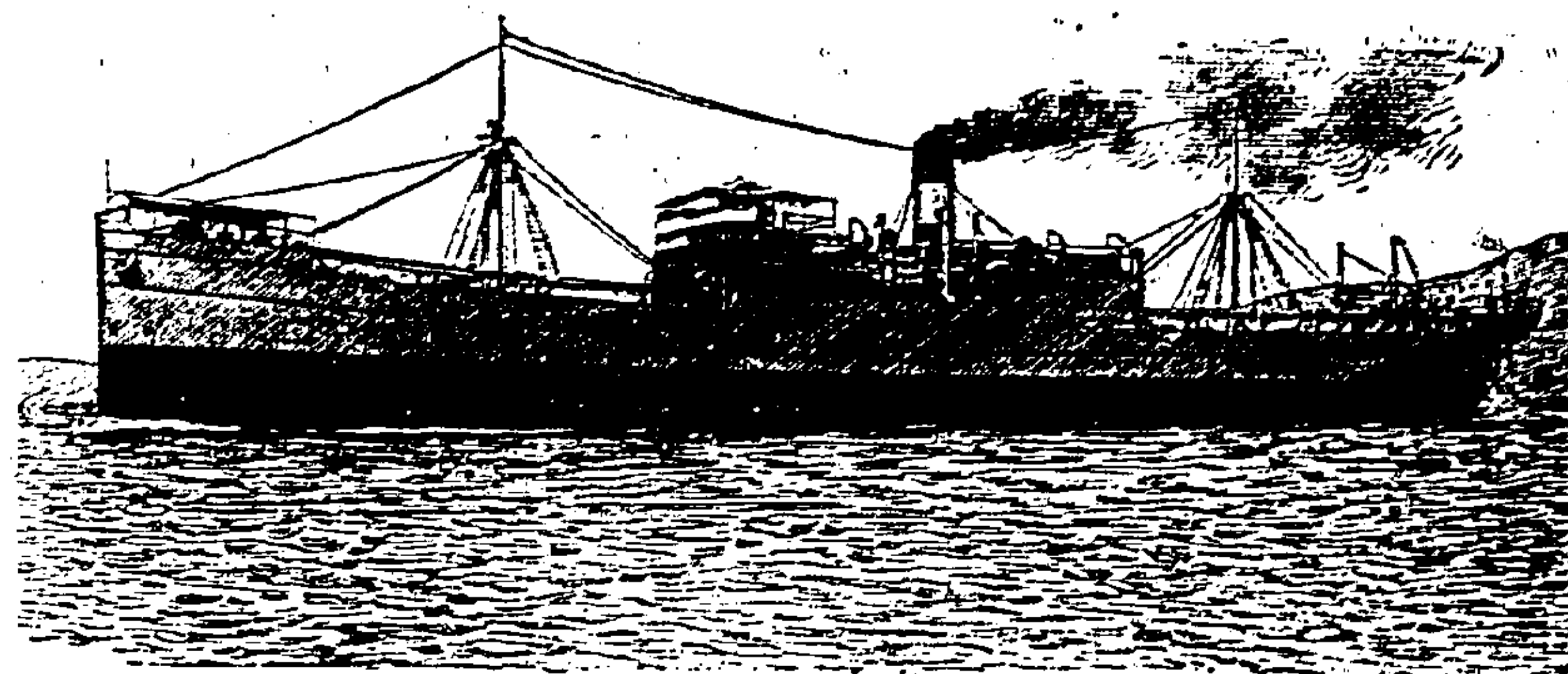
Taiwan M. N. Y. K.	June 18
Iyo M. N. Y. K.	June 18
Haibong D. L. Co.	June 18
Wingsang J. M. Co.	June 19
Doylstown P. M. Co.	June 19
Iola P. & O.	June 19
Chenan B. & S.	June 20
Tijmanoeck J. C. J. L.	June 20
Kosoku M. O. S. K.	June 20
Durban M. N. Y. K.	June 20
Nikko M. N. Y. K.	June 21
Amakusa M. O. S. K.	June 21
Devanba P. & O.	June 21
Kueichow B. & S.	June 21
Pacti g B. & S.	June 21
Esang J. M. Co.	June 22
Haiching D. L. Co.	June 22
Suiyang B. & S.	June 22
Chinba B. & S.	June 22
Kosoku M. O. S. K.	June 23
Kwaisang J. M. Co.	June 23
Yashing J. M. Co.	June 24
Penang M. N. Y. K.	June 24
Sinking B. & S.	June 24
Hopsang J. M. Co.	June 24
Cheongshing J. M. Co.	June 25
Hailong D. L. Co.	June 25
Malacca M. N. Y. K.	June 25
Ganges M. O. S. K.	June 25
Delagoa M. N. Y. K.	June 27
Haiyang J. C. J. L.	June 28
Shisen M. O. S. K.	July 2
Yeterpfu M. N. Y. K.	July 2
Burma M. O. S. K.	July 15
Tjikini J. C. J. L.	July 22

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**SAILINGS
HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER**

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moj) Kobe & Yokohama)

FROM	DATE	DATE
STEAMERS. HONGKONG. VANCOUVER.		
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Monteagle	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Empress of Russia	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Monteagle	Dec. 15	Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe and America, Japan, and the Pacific Coast, and to the United States, Canada, and the West Indies, are carried by the Empress of Russia, Empress of Japan, Empress of Asia, and Monteagle. Freight rates and particulars apply to the Pacific Coast and the United States, Canada, and the West Indies. Through bills of lading issued to all ports of call in the United States, Canada, and the West Indies. Passage rates and particulars apply to the Pacific Coast and the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

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"CROSSKEYS"	About June 18	"ENDICOTT"	About July 16
"ICONIUM"	June 22	"KLINTON"	Aug. 12
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	July 12		

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(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"WABAN"	About June	23rd.
"ABERCOS"	July	4th.
"PAWLET"	July	25th.

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HONGKONG

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S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 10	S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 12
S.S. WEST HIKI	Aug. 10	S.S. WEST HIKI	Aug. 12

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
KARMALA	9,000	1st July	M's, L'don & Antwerp
BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)			
MADRAS	5,000	4th July	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	20th July	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney
EASTERN	4,000	13th Aug.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

DEVANHA	8,100	21 June, noon	Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama
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TAKASHI M. (Calling Manila & Keelung) Wed., 30th June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI M. (Calling Manila) Sun., 4th July, at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA M. (Calling Manila & Keelung) Mon., 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU Sun., 27th June, at noon.

KAMO MARU Fri., 9th July, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOSUBA MARU Monday, 21st June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez, Cebu, Suez & Port Said.

TOKIWA MARU Friday, 9th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGU MARU Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOSUBA MARU Sunday, 20th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU Beginning of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TANAI MARU Friday, 18th June.

YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 2nd July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

DELAVIA MARU Sunday, 27th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Monday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU Friday, 18th June, at 11 a.m.

DUBAN MARU Sunday, 27th June.

PENANG MARU Thursday, 24th June.

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Steamer	From	Destination	Approx. Date
Tjimanoeck	Java	in port	21st June
Haiyang	Java	22nd June	23rd June
Tjipanas	Java	29th June	4th July

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"MEXICO MARU" 8th August.

"CHICAGO MARU" 14th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" Middle of July.

SAIGON, RANGKON, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" Friday, 18th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"ARAKI MARU" Thursday, 23rd June.

"ARIZONA MARU" Saturday, 17th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" Saturday, 25th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"KOSOKU MARU" (Yokohama, Kobe) Wednesday, 23rd June.

"BORNEO MARU" (Moj) Thursday, 17th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Monday, 21st June.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHI MARU" Thursday, 17th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
---------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

CHANGSHA 6th July 19th July.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailing ships are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

NEW YORK

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

about End of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "PERSIA"

Sailing on or about 20th June.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 11th July.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING TO LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 12th August.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN, S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 27th June.

For JAVA, "HOKUTO MARU"

Sailing on or about 27th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAITO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific, also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co. Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Wingsang	Sat., 19th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Tues., 22nd June at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwa'sang	Wed., 23rd June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Thur., 24th June at d'light.
T'SIN via Weihaiwei	Cheongshing	Thur., 24th June at d'light.
KOBE	Yatsing	Thur., 24th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passengers accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kulat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about June 23rd, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Yunnan	19th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenao	20th June at d'light.
CEBU & ILOILO	Paoling	21st June at noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO	Kueichow	21st June at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinhua	22nd June at 11 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Su'yang	22nd June at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	24th June at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Tean	25th June at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidsthops. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Stow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong June, 19, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	W. C. Pasmore	FRI., 18th June at 2 p.m.
Haiyang	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 22nd June at 2 p.m.
Haihong	J. S. Thompson	FRI., 25th June at 2 p.m.

Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas-Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co. Ld. & Calcutta Mutual S. S. Co. Ld.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co. Ld.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUCALION" via Suez 5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The s.s. CHENAN from Shanghai brought yesterday 724 tons of general merchandise for the Colony and a thousand tons for through destinations—Mooring, C 16.

The s.s. NELLORE arrived this morning from Yokohama and Shanghai with 3,337 tons of through and a hundred tons of direct cargo. The vessel experienced moderate weather at the beginning which grew thick and hazy after. She brought 93 bags of mails.—Mooring, A 1.

From Birkenhead the Blue Funnel Line's ELPENOR arrived here this morning with 4,735 tons of general cargo for the North and 1,080 tons for Hongkong. She brought 55 bags of mails.

The PHRANANG from Fremantle came in at daylight today, with 1,145 tons of sandalwood.—Mooring, C 34.

The United States Shipping Board's ICONIUM consigned to the Admiral Line, came into harbour this morning from Seattle with 730 tons of hemp and 1,119 tons of general cargo for Hongkong.—Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

The O. S. K.'s MITSUKI MARU came from Kobe and Moji with 4,185 tons of through and 134 tons of direct cargo.—Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

From Bombay there came in this morning the N. Y. K.'s SHINI MARU with 497 tons of goods for Hongkong and 4,717 tons for Japan.

The IYO MARU arrived yesterday afternoon from London with 300 tons of cotton and iron cuttings for Hongkong and 4,503 tons of iron bar iron plate and glass for the North.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIN-I M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 2nd June, and is expected here on the 19th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KIMI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 2nd June and is expected here on the 20th June.

The s.s. METHVEN left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai on the 30th May, and is due here on or about the 28th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAJIMA M. (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai, on the 11th June and is expected here on the 20th June.

The T. K. K. s.s. KIYO M. arrived at Yokohama on the 11th instant, from Valparaiso and other South American ports, and San Francisco, will sail on the 16th instant, and is due at Hongkong on the 29th instant.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 11th June, and is expected here on the 20th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NAGANO M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon, Penang and Singapore on the 12th June, and is expected here on the 30th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIDZUOKA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez, on the 12th June, and is expected here on the 22nd July.

The P. & O. s.s. DEVANHA, left Singapore for this Port on the 15th instant at 7 a.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 20th instant at about 6 a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAJIMA M. (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 16th June, and is expected here on the 19th June.

The P. & O. s.s. ITOLA, left Moji for this Port on the 13th instant at morning, and is due here on the 19th instant at about morning.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KATORI M. (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki & Shanghai, on the 16th June, and is expected here on the 24th June.

The s.s. MATTAWA, arrived at Singapore, on 15th June leaves there 18th June, and is due at Hongkong on about 24th June.

The Admiral Line, s.s. ICONIUM which sailed from Manila on the 15th inst. is due to arrive here on the 18th.

The Admiral Line s.s. CROSS-KEYS sailed from Singapore on June 13th, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. PERSIA M. arrived at Yokohama on June 17th and sails 20th instant, being due at this port on 28th instant.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Kobe on 16th June 7 a.m., left there 17th June a.m. and is due at Nagasaki on 18th June p.m.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



ALLIED TROOPS IN GERMANY.

Above are seen two Allied officers riding mules in Coblenz, Germany.



CENTURY PLANT IN BLOOM.

The Century Plant, as its name denotes, blooms but once in a hundred years. This plant is of rare beauty and great size, and when it is covered with flowers it is a magnificent sight.



AID TO HORSES.

The above picture shows the judging of non-slipping attachments for use on horses' hoofs, on a frozen lake in Central Park, New York, under the auspices of the Horses' Aid Society.



JOHN BURROUGHS, FAMOUS NATURALIST.

who recently celebrated his 83rd birthday. His simple outdoor life and careful diet have kept him young in body and mind.



SCENE IN TYROLIAN ALPS.

The Treaty of St. Germain gives to Italy some of Europe's most beautiful scenic territory—the Tyrolian Alps. Photo shows a view of the busy harbour of Riva on the Garda Sea in Southern Tyrol. This town faces the picturesque Tyrolian mountain ranges.



SPORTSMEN FOR ANTWERP.

Above are seen the American hockey team aboard the s.s. Finland, bound for Antwerp, to take part in the Olympic Games.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Olivia Figures That It Must Work in Some Cases.

BY ALLMAN



If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

19th June, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via
 Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada,
 United States, Central and
 South American & EUROPE
 VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per
 KILE, 19th June, Reg. 9.45
 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Strait & Bangkok—Per ITOLA,
 19th June, noon.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai
 and North China—Per DEU-
 CALION, 19th June, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per WING-
 SANG, 19th June, 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per
 YUNNAN, 19th June, 3 p.m.
**Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
 tius, L. Marques, S. Africa,
 India** via Dhanushkodi, &
Egypt—Per HAVRE MARU,
 19th June, Reg. 2.45 p.m.
 Letters 3.30 p.m.

Per s.s. NELLORE.—Mr. & Mrs. Shroff. Mr. J. S. Agassiz. Mr. A. V. Farmer. Mr. J. H. Hiteon. Mr. Balakashin. Mr. & Mrs. Kromer. Miss A. Puthoff. Mr. Q. C. Yui. Mr. Lam Wal Man. Mr. H. H. Hynwicks. Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Hills. Mr. R. H. Ketwail. Miss Rose Filcamo, and Miss Elena Filcamo. Mr. Oucitzellang. Mr. V. Brockway. Mr. S. Nelson. Mr. H. M. Wilson. Mr. S. Budnanson. Mr. F. L. Nodder. Mr. F. A. Johnson. Mr. T. Hodge. Mr. F. S. Burke. Mr. H. E. Twigg.

10 "	"	\$1/5	dis.
5 "	"	\$4/5	dis.
anton subcoins		\$7 1/2	dis.

No. 14, Pedder Street Hongkong.

"FILM: THE MIGHTY"

Norma Talmadge

The story of a Battle
with the Demon Cocaine.

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THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

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MANAGER

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ICE HOUSE STREET.

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